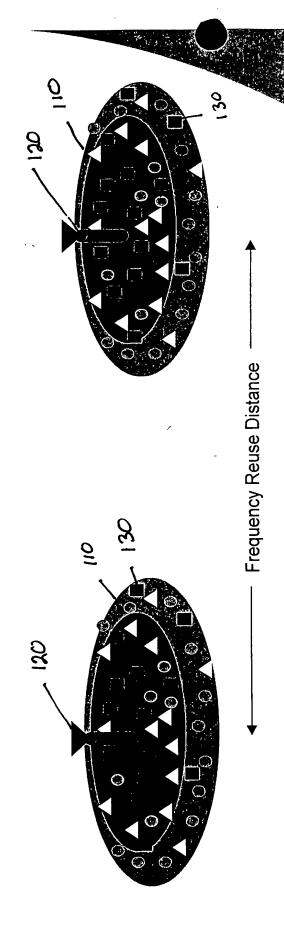
# OptimaLink Frequency Reuse Advantage

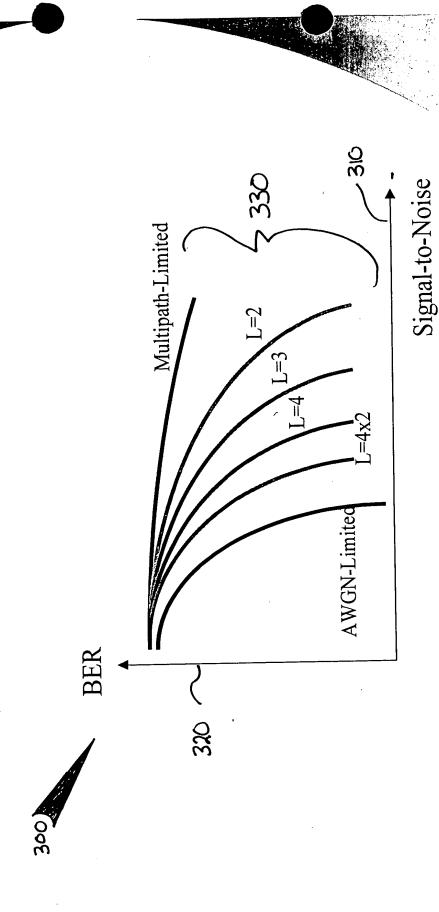
interference-robust modulation at the cell boundary Shorter Frequency Reuse Distance due to more



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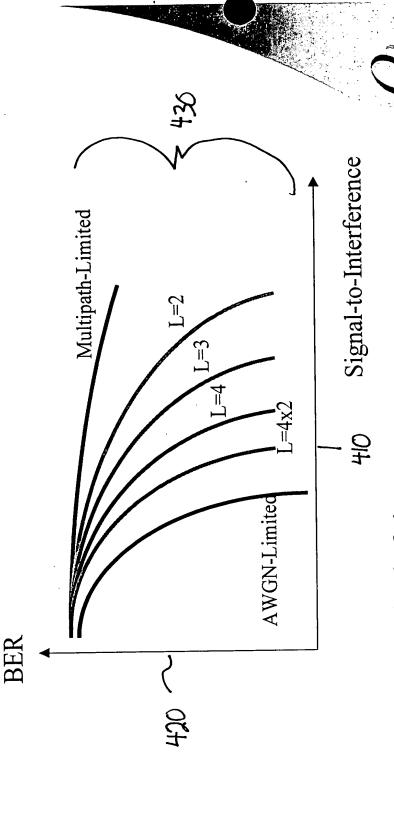
Adaptive Antenna Spatial & Polarization Diversit OptimaLink Multipath-Robustness Advantage



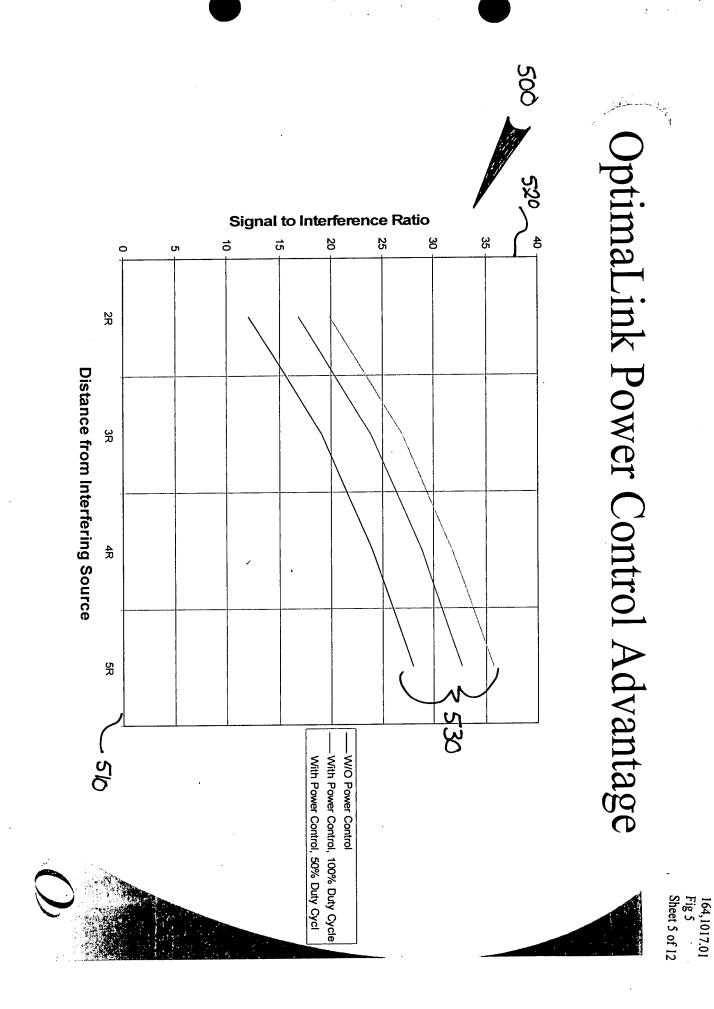
L: Diversity Order

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Adaptive Antenna Spatial & Polarization Diversity OptimaLink Interference-Robustness Advantage

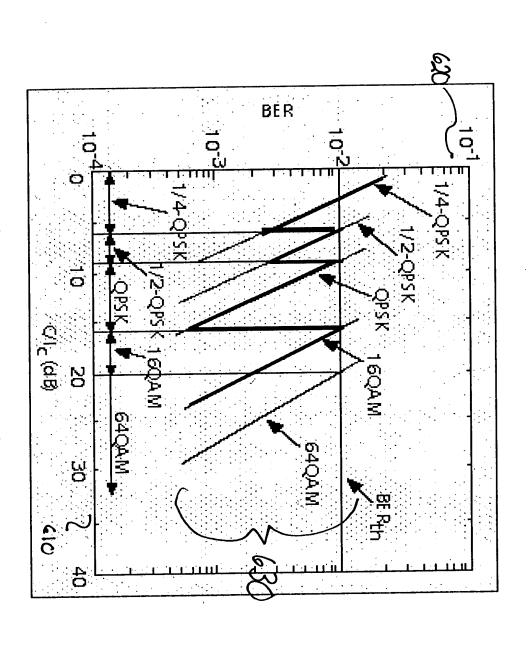


L: Diversity Order

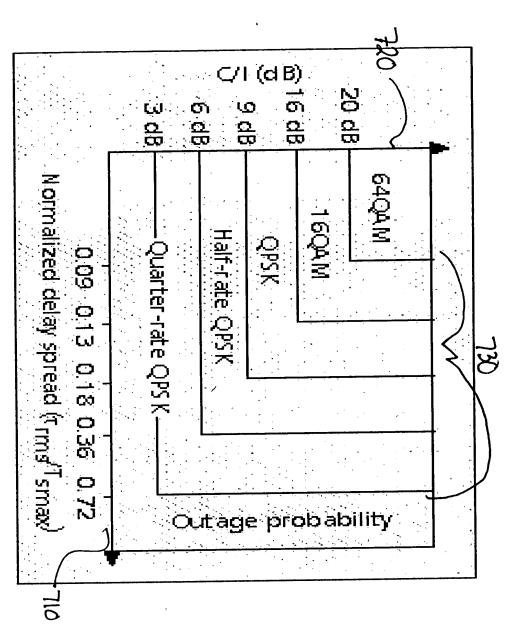


# Adaptive Modulation & Adaptive Symbol Rate OptimaLink Interference-Robustness Advantage

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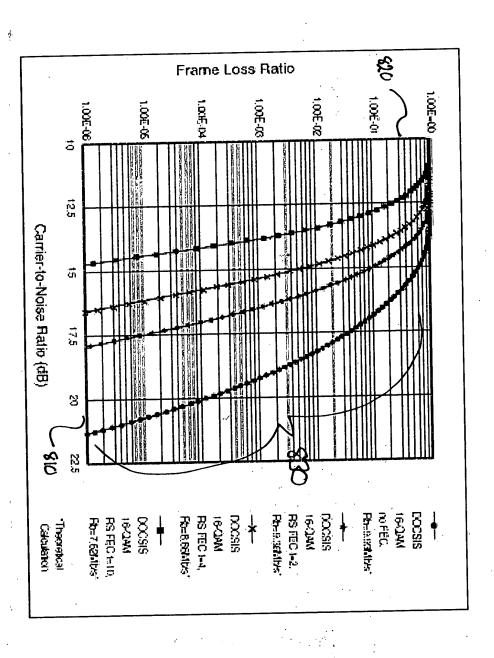


Adaptive Modulation & Adaptive Symbol Rate OptimaLink Multipath-Robustness Advantage

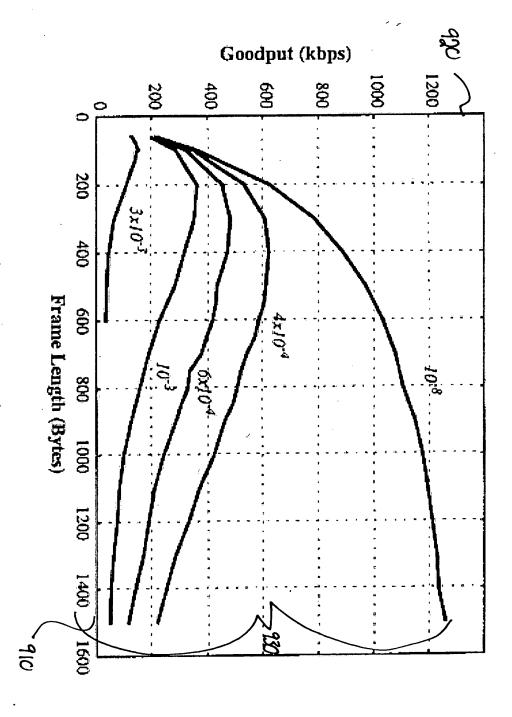


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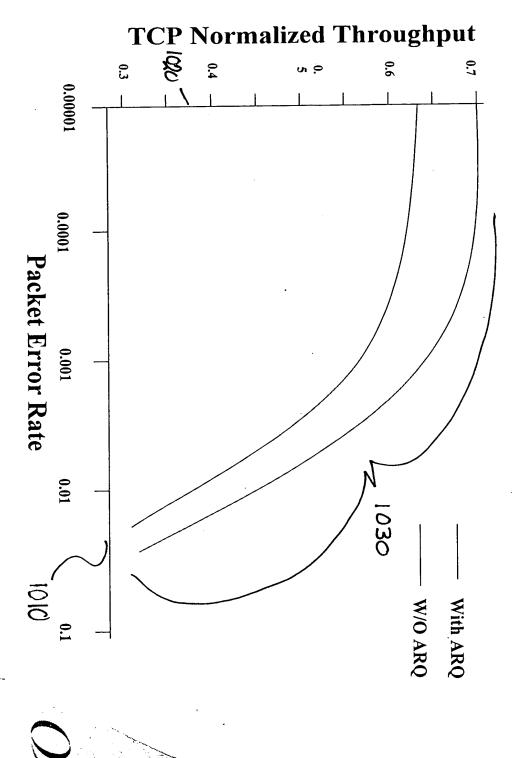
## Adaptive FEC ink Error-Robustness Advantage



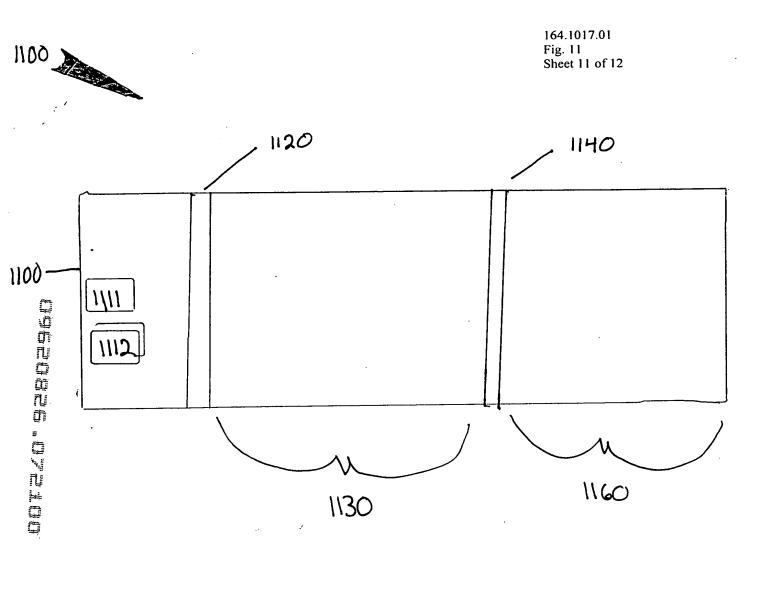
### Adaptive Frame Length (PDU) OptimaLink Error-Robustness Advantage



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### 1210

The base station controller 120 and the customer premises equipment 130 are ready to begin a TDMA frame.

### 1211

The base station controller 120 and the customer premises equipment 130 conduct communication using a TDMA frame.

### 1212

The base station controller 120 determines the characteristics of the communication link with the customer premises equipment 130 in response to performance of the communication during the previous TDMA frame.

### 1213

The base station controller 120 determines exact values for the physical parameters and MAC parameters in response to characteristics of the communication link.

### 1214

The base station controller 120 determines new values for the physical parameters and MAC parameters in response to the results of the previous step and the performance of the equation 140.